A commercial treaty has been concluded be tween Persia and the United States. It was rumored that an American squadron would soon enter the Baltie.

ENGLAND. Walker's battles in Central America had not caused much excitement in England. The London Herald, however, has an editorial in which it declares the United States is wrong and England right in regard to the construct of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It says:

"Whatever may be the result of the approaching discussion of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, it is quite clear that the state of affairs in Central America cannot be much longer over-looked. It already demands the serious atten-tion of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic. How far it may be competent for this government to interfere is a question which we appre-hend may soon have to be decided—how that interference may be regarded at Washington is a consideration of grave importance."

It then refers to the battles of Walker with the Costa Ricans, says the latter almost despair of making headway against filibusters from the United States, and then expresses its surprise at the recent discovered correspondence be-tween Lord Clarendon and Mr. Wallerstein, the consul for Costa Rica, in which the former omised to sell the latter two thousand stand of English arms. On this the Herald remarks:

"Lord Clarendon will, of course, be pre-pared to explain his share in the transaction; but we need not say the discovery of such communication as we have described will not tend to allay the irritation which the Central American and the recruiting "difficulties" have already created at Washington. It is unfortu-nate, to say the least of it, that under any cir-cumstances a British Minister should be caught affording furtive assistance to the government of an independent State, and expressing secretly a sympathy of which he has not cared to make open and manly avowal."

Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion regarding Central America stands fixed for an early day after the recess of Parliament; and the Herald anticipates that he will present a careful and exact analysis of the contents of the "blue book" (Central American) correspondence. It then

says:
"Regarding the conduct of the American Government upon that question we have from the first had but one opinion, and that opinion we have not hesitated to express openly and distinctly. In the controversy which has arisen respecting the meaning of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, the British Government has been clearl in the right: the American Government man

festly in the wrong.
"The treaty is as clear and intelligible a document as ever was drawn up by the servants of any Government, and reflects credit on the clear understanding and ability of its author. In the present state of things in Central America we do not directly assert that the Cabinet of Washington are responsible, seeing they dedetermination to bring his followers within the provisions of the neutrality law of the States; but it is a remarkable fact that at the various trials of fillibusters had at New Orleans and New York for the violation of that law the Government have never managed to procure a conviction. The colonization of any part of Central America is distinctly provided against by the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty; yet it is notorious that colonists from the Southern States, and especially from Florida, are constantly finding their way into the States named in the

Sir Bulwer Lytton, the Herald contends should endeavor to impress upon Government the means which he should be prepared to state whereby a satisfactory settlement of all the disputed points of the question may be attempted, and in conclusion, adds:

"The condition in which Great Britain must stand with reference to our transatlantic allies would be delicate and critical indeed should Walker and his fillibusters succeed in establishing a government, and demand for it the recognition of England."

Lord Palmerston had been taken ill in the House of Commons.

The New Loan of Five Millions. On the 13th instant, a considerable number of abakers, merchants, and others had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in London, in reference to the proposed new loan of 5,000,000 sterling, to be raised on consolidated three per cent. annuities. For every £100 subscribed in money, the contractors will receive £3 per cent. consolidated annuities. The biddings to be made in such annuities. The interest on the three per cent. consolidated annuities will commence from the 5th January, 1856. The payments run from May 22 to Sep-

The chancellor mentioned that the loan which was now proposed was calculated to cover the whole of the estimated service of the year, with the exception of £2,000,000, and he should propose to take power for issuing upon this Exchequer Bonds, in the event of the market being favorable, in order to cover that margin of two millions. These two millions, however would not, under any circumstances, according to his calculation, be required till the end of the present year, or probably not until the first three months of 1857. He afterwards said it was difficult to ascertain the expense of bringing home the troops, but at the same time he confidently expressed an opinion that the £2,000,000 would not be required.

The amnesty bestowed on Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles has afforded universal satisfaction in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal expresses the hope that the example so nobly by England may be followed by her ally,

A resolution in favor of tenant-right has, or

motion of Dr. Gray, been adopted unani-mously by the Dublin corporation. FRANCE. In France the secret societies were causing

some anxiety to the Government. On the 11th instant, 4,500 French troops arrived at Marseilles from the Crimea, accompanied by five generals.

RUSSIA. Russia is reported to have demanded explanations respecting the secret treaty signed jointly by France, Great Britain and Austria,

guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. The matter had not affected the stock market. The Russians under Mouravieff were, at the last accounts, commencing a new campaign against the Circassians. ITALY. The affairs of Italy continue to excite much

attention. Count Cavour had presented two important notes in the Sardinian chambers. The Austrian Legation in Turin has called on the public prosecutor to prosecute the Es pero for an article headed, "The Austrian Amnesty," which contains matter offensive to the Emperor of Austria. The case will be tried on the 16th.

On the 9th, Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg signed a protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing conditionally to the capitalization of the Sound

The excitement in Belgium respecting French interference with the liberty of the press, still continued, but the latest mail says that an agreement with France had been

SPAIN. The Queen has invited the ex-Regent of PorTURKEY.

The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of the 30th March was known in the Turkish capital. The Sultan has requested, it is said, several Anglo-French divisions to remain for some time at Constantinople. It is thought that this request has been caused by the state of things in the interior of Turkey The grand revolt which has broken out in Arabia is the theme of general conversation; Egyptian troops are to be employed in repressing it. The Smyrna papers state that the fanatics in Syria have massacred the English consular agent in Marasch and his family. Suleyman Pacha has put down the revolt in Magnesia, and arrested the ring-leaders.

From the Crimea. The accounts from the Crimea came down to the 29th of April. General Luders has authorized the cavalry division of General d'Allon-ville to proceed from Eupatoria to Kamiesch by land, passing along the coast. A body of 9,000 English troops has embarked at Bala-

The Bombay Times of the 16th of April says there were rumors at Bunder Abbass that Dost Mahomed had been beaten at Herat, that 40 of his guns had been captured and 20,000 of his people. The rumors were not believed. Dost med continues at Caldahar, where he has narrowly escaped assassination, and is suffer-ing from the usual embarrassments of an empty

reasury and mutinous army

Iwo Weeks Later from California-Interesting from Central America-Re-treat of the Costa Ricans from Nicara-The steamer Granada, with dates from Ha-

vans to the 24th, and from California to the 5th, arrived at New Orleans, May 27. She reports that the steamer Illinois, for New York, as \$1,600,000 in treasure on board.

The news from California is unimportant. In Mariposa county the Americans had mur-dered 20 Mexicans and Chillians on the pretext of the killing of an American by the Chillians. The Americans there had also ordered all Chinese, Mexicans, Chillians, and Peruvians to leave the place.

The Indian war was being prosecuted in Oregon and Washington Territories. The Indians had met several defeats. The volunteers complain badly of neglect. The commissaries ack rations.

From Central America.

The Costa Ricans shipped 300 of their wounded at San Juan Del Sud, and their army had retreated from Nicaragua by land. The Costa Ricans say they had been deceived in regard to the feeling of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker. They expected to be received With open arms. Baron Bulow is bitter against the false representations.

A New York Begger Turned Countess.

The Diario, of Madrid, tells a tough story of New York life, which we condense for the benefit of our readers who delight in romantic tales :

A few years back, according to the Diario. an English nobleman, a grandee of the first water, and an eccentrician of the wildest school, honored New York with his presence and his money. He lived strictly in and his sole amasement consisted in wandering through the streets after nightfall, and in relieving those of his fellow creatures who had experienced the pains of poverty or penalties of dissipation. While upon one of these humane excursions, he encountered a young female who tenderly solicited alms. Inquiring her history, he found her to be an orphan of surpassing beauty, with an intelligent mind and of excellent education, reduced to abject destitution from the death of her father, shot in the Mexican war. The titled Howard, wearied at his own bachelor's existence, and won by the romance of the beggar girl's history, tendered to her his heart, his coronet and his hand. The sequel, according to the Diario, is that, at a recent ball given by the Russian Emperor, a with diamonds, won the hearts of all observers. That distinguished lady was the ci-de-vant mendicant of the New York streets.

The Wild Woman. We heard considerable talk, says the Cincin nati Enquirer, about a wild woman brought up by the steamer Hickman, from the Arkansas country. On looking at our pocket almanac, and finding that it was not the 1st of April, we sauntered down to the boat, and, sure enough, we found a wild female in charge of a Mr. Northcott, who, the clerk informed us, discovered her one year since, at which time be could not capture her. She made her escape, and he had to abandon the pursuit at that time He, however, visited the same place this last March and discovered her place of conceal-ment, and, by hanging in ambush, he succeeded in capturing her. She was taken in the Witchatah Mountains, Indian Territory. She was caught by a dog, and then secured by cords or ropes. She utters no words, has a howl or scream when she requires anything or when ott says she has not the slightest idea of uttering a word. When taken she had on the skin of some wild animal, the seams were sewed up by the same material. She is a good sized person, a handsome form if well dressed; has wild look, and appears frightened when looked at. She is, judging from her appearance, about twenty-five years of age.

A Magnificent Nigger.

Dickens gives the following description, in a late number of the "Household Words," of a dandy darkey he encountered in a Paris Restaurant:

I would have borne half a hundred disappointments similar to this dinner, for the sake of the black man. Legs and feet, he was a character! He sat next to me, calm, contented, magnificent, proud. He was as black as my boot, and as shiny. His woolly head, crisped by our bounteous mother Nature, had unmistakably received a recent touch of the barber's tongs. He was perfumed—he was oiled—he had moustaches (as I live!) twisted out into rats' tails, by means of Pommade Hongroise. He had a tip; he had scarlet Turkish cap, with a long blue tassel; he had military stripes down his pantaloons; he had patent leather boots; he had shirt stude of large circumference pins, gold waistcoat buttons, and a gorgeous watch-chain; I believe he had a crimson under waistcoat; he had the whitest of cambric handkerchiefs, a ring on his fore-finger, and a stick with an overpowering gold knob. He was the

wonderfulest nigger that the eye ever beheld. He had a pretty English wife—it is a fact, madam, with long auburn ringlets, who it was plain to see was desperately in love with, and desperately afraid of him. It was marvellous to behold the wrapt fond gaze with which she contemplated him as he leaned back in his chair after dinner and refreshed his glittering ivories with a tooth-pick. Equally marvellous was the condensation which he permitted her to eat her dinner in his august presence, and suffered her to tie round his neck a great emplazoned shawl like a flag.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES .- Those men belonging to the command of Colonel Schles-singer, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwelcome service just before their exit.
Having been condemned to death, and their
fate announced, the victims were compelled to
dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug. From the Louisiana Democrat.

James Buchana Unerring indications point to Pennsylvania' choice for the highest office in the gift of a free and independent people. In our opinion, no man can be presented to the Cincinnati Convention possessing a more substantial character and brilliant attainments than James Buchanan, whose reputation is the work of forty years in public life. The eminent fitness of Buchanan for the Presidency is not questioned by his most violent opposers. He pos-sesses in an eminent degree all the striking characteristics of a great, pure and patriotic Statesmen. The Chief Magistrate of a nation like ours should be a person of sound, legal mind, great prudence, justice and purity. Does not Buchanan possess these attributes in a very high degree? Most certainly he does. there are many others in all parts of the Union who have other preferences, we hear of none who seem willing to openly object to Buchanan in the slightest degree.

It has been pertinently remarked by one of the most distinguished men that ever graced a legislative hall, that his private, as well as po-litical character is without suspicion or stain. For forty long years the same scrupulous regard for truth has marked his every action. In fact, he has passed through the firery furnace, and, like God's three faithful servants of old, comes forth without even the smell of smoke ipon his garments. Slander, exhaustless in its resources, and unsleeping in its vengence, has totally failed in its miserable attempts to slay the proud intellectual giant of the Old Keystone State. Mr. Buchanan's whole course through life has been conservative and strictly consistent, and has beautifully harmonized with the purest examples of the past and presen with all those saving doctrines he has devo-tedly taught, practised, and fearlessly defended. That his course towards the South has ever been consistent and right, cannot be doubted for a moment.

When such men are at the helm of Govern ment, the South has nothing to fear from the mad assaults continually made by monsters like Seward, Greely, Giddings & Co. With records so unsulled, is it not reasonable and safe to suppose that Mr. Buchanan will be the Presidential successor of Franklin Pierce?

However, should the contemplated Cincin nati Convention, in their collected wisdom, present a different name, we as a Democrat, will most heartily concur, and fight with all energy nature has given us, for the triumphant success of Democratic principles. While we prefer Buchanan to any man living, we pledge ourselves to sustain the decision of the Cincinnati Convention without a murmur. "We battle for principles—not men.'

Further from Kansas-Extreme Measures adopted at Lawrence-The Place Stormed and Probably Burnt.

CHICAGO, May 26 .- The Tribune publishes an extra bassed upon intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a company of four hundred mounted Missourians made their appearance near Lawrence, on Wednesday, bearing banners and various devices, but not the stars and stripes.

During the morning the Lawrence committee

of safety sent a note to the United States Marshal, who headed the force, assuring him that they would make no resistance in any process he might wish to serve; and begging for the protection of their lives and property. The marshal made no answer, but at 11 o'clock, the deputy marshal, with a posse of ten men, made his appearance in the city, and summoning four citizens to assist him, arrested G. W. Dielsler and G. W. Smith carrying them off without moestation

Sheriff Jones subsequently made his appearance with eighteen men; he attempted no ar-rests but demanded all public and private arms to be delivered up; giving the people only five ing, in case of refusal, to storm the town. One field piece was immediately surrendered up, but and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the Herald of Freedom. The former was burnt and the types and presses of the latter

were destroyed.

The Tribune's informants left that evening and when fifteen miles from Lawrence saw a great light and volumes of smoke in the direction of the place. They have no doubt that the

town is destroyed. Another messenger who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat says that several men had been killed by Sheriff Jones' party. It was also feared that Gen. Pomeroy

had been hung by the mob. Gov. Robinson is still at Lecompte in the hands of the authorities. Ex-Governor Reeder, who is supposed to be n a place of safety, is daily expected at Chicago

via Nebraska and Iowa. The mob threatened to hang Gov. Robinson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dielsler. The Free State men are gathering at Topeka and will make a

on is somewhere in the territory. Mr. Atchis The United States troops are anxious to protect the settlers, but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

STILL LATER.

Reported Destruction of Lawrence. Sr. Louis, May 26 .- An extra from the office of the Lexington county Express confirms the accounts of the destruction of Lawrence. It is stated that after Marshal Donalson had entered the town and made the arrest of all the persons for whom he had warrants he turned his posse over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempts to make arrests were resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Jones then cannonaded and set fire to the hotel and the Herald of Freedom office, destroying both. The artillery were still firing and the flames spreading when the messenger left. But few ives were lost.

Some Particulars of the Outrage St. Louis, May 27 .- Later advices from Cansas report the return of Messrs. Robinson. Schuyler, and Conway to the charge of the Federal authorities. Robinson is in prison at Lecompton. Reeder is still unheard from.

An extra of the Kansas City Enterprise of the 22d says that Sheriff Jones took about

twenty men into Lawrence. At his demand Pomeroy delivered up all the rifles and cannon he could collect, and for which Jones gave him a receipt. Jones then requested Eldridge to remove the furniture from the hotel, which the latter declined to do. The posse then entered and carried most of the furniture into the street. Sheriff Jones gave express orders that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Robinson's house should not be touched; but, after a por tion of the posse had left, the house was burnt. During the excitement one man was shot, and another was killed by the falling walls of the hotel. General Pomeroy is still at liberty in Lawrence.

United States Government Finances The Texas debt is now rapidly being audited at the Treasury Department. After paying rising seven millions on this score, including interest, there will, it is said, be a surplus at close of the fiscal year, on the thirteenth of June, estimated at over seventeen millions.

Price of Pupples in England.

The pack of hounds of Mr. Richard Sutton were sold a few weeks since, under the hammer, at Quorn Kennels, Leicestershire, Eng-This hunting pack, consisting of thirty nine dogs, from one to five years old, sold for \$7,500. The puppies, 50 in number, were put up in lots of five each, and brought altogether, \$2,300.

PLATFORM OF JAMES BUCHANAN, OF

"Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognise in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party which above all others has, in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued 'to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities States and to the people, as reserved to the equally incorporated with, and essential to, the uccess of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so visely exempted from civil jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That by the general consent of the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States exhibited, in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom of our Fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the States in their separate capacities, and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice, an appreciation of the value of the Union, an attachment to its preservation, an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy and impracticable theories of government, which present a proper example for the guidance and mitation of us their descendants

"Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practices of the Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy. these constitute, until the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that particular and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice is at the peril of our dear est interests as a nation, and threatens the in-fliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to thosewhich it proposes to heal.

"Resolved, That the equality of the States is the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States, by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would dencunce and repudiate all attempts to erect odious distinctious between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

"Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the government by anti-slavery agitations, under the various names and phases of Free Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism, and Re-publicanism, and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for office, by the secret oath-bound society of the Know-nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and practice of its earliest and most honored administrators.

"Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen, which, like the equality of the States, is a sacred and inalienable right, never to be interfered with by factious parties and reckless legislation, without a subversion of the primary objects of our political system, and a repudiation of the guarantees of the past, and the hopes of the future.

"Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the pas-sage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed work of patriotic sacrifice, in demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

"Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of 'equal and exact justice to all men,' of all sections of the Con deracy, which was designed by the framers of our Government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the North and South, were ready on more than one occasion in the past to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected, in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the cople thereof, to be regulated as they may em proper; and we, therefore, cheerfully exend our hearty support to the policy of the Government as recognized in the compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Ne-

THE YEAR 2056 .- Scene-Parlor in the ouse of an elderly gent, in New York. Old gent telegraphs to the waiter, who ascends in a

Old Gent—John, fly over to South America and tell Mr. Johnson I will be happy to have him sup with me. Never mind your coat now; John leaves, and at the end of five minutes

John-Mr. Johnson says he will come; he has got to go to the North Pole for a moment,

and then he will be here. Old Gent-Very well, John; now start the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife's room and tell her that Mr. Johnson is coming, then brush up my balloon, for I have an engagement in London at twelve o'clock.

John flies off to execute his order, and the

old gentleman runs over to the West Indies for a moment to get a fresh orange. "Davy Jones's Locker" must contain an immense amount of treasure. In 1854, twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean; in 1855, which was comparatively free of storms, only fifteen millions, making an

Miraculous Preservation of the Life of

Somnambulist. Miss Ann G. Kilgon, a young lady from Mercer, Maine, who is at Medfield, Massachusetts, on a visit, last night, about 12 o'clock, left the house of her friends in a state of somnambulism, and walked off a high embankment into a pond near by. Her shricks brought to her assistance a young man by the name of Daniel D. Curtis, (who chanced to be passing,) who plunged into the water, and rescued her from drowning, and took her immediately to her friends. Dr. Gallop was called, and succeeded in resuscitating her, and she is now doing well. Too much praise cannot be be-stowed upon Mr. Curtis for risking his own life to save Miss Kilgon .- Boston Traveller, 23d

..... Sich a gittin up Stairs.-The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county, New York, was found one night climbing an ershot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was "trying to go up to bed, but some how or other these stairs won't hold still."

of Mr. Sumner, in reply to Senator BUTLER, we publish, that our readers may see how justifiable the Hon. Mr. BROOKS was in inflicting chastisement on Mr. Sumner for his wanton

attack on his relative and State: Mr. Sumner's Reply to Senator Butler. But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally forth together in the same cause. Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mis-tress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight-I mean the harlot, slavery. For her, his tongue is always profuse in words Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the exension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the national Territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction-block then, sir, the chilvalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!

With regret, I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at he simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representative, and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make, with so much of passion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure-with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stat ing the law, whether in the details of statistics or the diversions of scholarship. He cannot ope his mouth, but out there flies a blunder. urely he ought to be familiar with the life of Franklin: and vet he referred to this household character, while acting as agent of our fathers in England, as above suspicion; and this was done that he might give point to a false contrast which the agent of Kansas—not knowing that, however they may differ in genius and fame, in this experience they are alike; that Franklin, when entrusted with the petition of dassachusetts Bay, was assaulted mouthed speaker, where he could not be heard in defence, and denounced as a "thief," even as the agent of Kansas had been denounced as a "forger." And let not the Senator be inspired by the parallel with the British statesnen of that day; for it is only in hostility to

Freedom that any parallel can be recognized. But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, "from a State"-ay, Sir, from South Carolina-he turns with lordly disgust from this newly-formed community, which he will not recognize on as "a oody-politic." Pray, Sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He cannot surely have forgotten its shameful imbecility from slavery, confessed throughout the sumptions for slavery since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade as the very apple of its eye, and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which republican only in name, confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of its legislators on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator. whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes forward, in the very ecstacy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas. South Carolina is old; Kansas is young. South Carolina counts by centuries; where Kansas counts by years. But a beneficent example may be born in a day; and I venture to say, that against the two centuries of the older "State," may be already set the two years of trial, envolving corresponding virtue, in the younger community. In the one, is the long wail of slavery; in the other, the hymns of freedom. And if we glance at special achievements, it will be difficult to find anything in the history of South Carolina which presents so much of heroic spirit in an heroic cause as appears in that repulse of the Missouri invaders by the beleaguered town of Lawrence, where even the women gave their effective efforts to Freedom. The matrons of Rome, who poured their jewels into the treasury for the public defence—the wives of Prussia, who, with delicate fingers, clothed their defenders against French invasion—the mothers of our own Revolution, who sent forth their sons, covered over with prayers and blessings, to combat for human rights, did nothing of self-sacrifice truer than did these women on this occasion. Were the whole history of South Carolina blotted out of existence, from its very beginning down to the day of the last election of the Senator to his present seat on this floor, civilization might lose-I do not say how little; but surely less than it has already gained by the example of Kansas, in its valiant struggle against oppression, and in the developement of a new science of emigration. Already in Lawrence alone there are news papers and schools, including a high school, and throughout this infant Territory there is more mature scholarship far, in proportion to its inhabitants, than in all South Carolina. Ab, sir, I tell the Senator that Kansas, welcomed as a free State, will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic, when South Carolina, in the cloak of darkness which she hugs, "lies howl-

average of twenty millions per annum for the Sir, this is the Senate of the United States, an important body, under the Constitution, with great powers. Its members are justly supposed, from age, to be above the intemperance of youth, and from character to be above the gusts of vulgarity. They are supposed to have something of wisdom, and something of that candor which is the handmaid of wisdom. Let the Senator bear these things in mind, and let him remember, hereafter, that the bowieknife and bludgeon are not the proper emblems of senatorial debate. Let him remember that the swagger of Bob Acres and the ferocity of the Malay cannot add dignity to this body. The Senator has gone on to infuse into his speech the venom which has been sweltering for months-ay, for years; and he has alleged facts that are entirely without foundation, in order to heap upon me the same personal obloquy. I will not go into the details which e flowed out so naturally from his tongue. I only brand them to his face as false. I say. also, to that Senator, and I wish him to bear it in mind, that no person with the upright form of man can be allowed—[Hesitation.]

Mr. Douglas-Say it. Mr. Sumner-I will say it-no person with

The following extract from the speech out violation of all decency, to switch out from He wished to disabuse the minds of all the his tongue the perpetual stench of offensive personality. Sir, this is not a proper weapon of debate, at least, on this floor. The noisome, squat, and nameless animal, to which I now refer, is not a proper model for an American Senator. Will the Senator from Illinois take

Mr. Douglas-I will; and therefore will not

nitate you, sir. Mr. Sumner—I did not hear the Senator Mr. Douglas-I said if that be the case

would certainly never imitate you in that capa-city, recognizing the force of the illustration. Mr. Sumner—Mr. President, again the Sen-

ator has switched his tongue, and again he fills the Senate with its offensive odor.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, May 27, 1856, Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

A bill to provide for the introduction of a uniform national code of marine signals was passed. Mr. SLIDELL called the attention of the Senate o a telegraphic dispatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House committee, published

n the morning Baltimore papers. He said Mr. Sumner's statement declares: Other persons were about me, at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognised only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Toombs, or Georgia, and, I thought also, my assailant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me there I have no recollection. As l entered the lobby I recognised Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognised no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio."

Mr. SLIDELL stated that it seemed to him proper to explain his own position in relation to this matter, as the statement published might cause a false impression in the public mind. When the Senate adjourned on that day, he entered the anteroom where he engaged in conversation with Messrs Douglas, Fitzpatrick, and J. Glancy Jones; and while there seated he was informed that Mr. Sumner had been badly beaten by Mr. Brooks. He came into the chamber, but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. Sumner that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to he ante-room to finish his conversation

Having remained there for some time, he was passing through the reception room to go home, when he met Mr. Sumner in the door, leaning on two persons whom he did not know. His face two persons whom he did not know. His fact was covered with blood; and as Mr. Slidell was not on such terms of intercourse as to make it necessary to express any sympathy, not having spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years, he turned aside and went out by another door. He had not aside and went out by another door. He had not the slightest idea before the occurrence took place that Mr. Brooks or anybody else had any intention of attacking Mr. Sumner, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. Douglas corroborated the statement of Mr. Slidell. When he heard that Mr. Sumner had been attacked, his first idea was to come in and endeavor to restore outsit but were made and the statement of Mr.

endeavor to restore quiet; but upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued, he did not enter the Senate chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around Mr. Sumner was then so large that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. Toombs, Pearce, Crittenden, and Evans all seated in or near their usual seats; but he was not near Mr. Brooks, as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on Mr. Sumner's part. Mr. Douglas added that he had no knowledge or sus-

picion that any assault was contemplated or would be made, either here or elsewhere. He did not approach Mr. Brooks nor speak to him, and was not within fifty feet of the Senator from Georgia. How such an idea could have got into Mr. Sumner's head it was impossible for him to conceive. The published statement might carry the impression over the country that he was aiding and abetting the assault, and was in fact, a participant in it; but that was an en tirely erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. Sumner was in the Capitol at the time

the assault was committed.

Mr. Tooms remarked that he was in his sea at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could have supposed that he saw him near Mr. Brooks, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion time, some gentlemen condemned it, but he told Mr. Brooks that he approved of it.

Mr. Burlen had just arrived in the city, and said that he should have assumed all the responsi bility which had been taken by his gallant relative. He denied in the most emphatic manner the sistement of Mr. Sumner, that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what Mr. Botler had said on former occasions. He un-derstood that the State of Massachusetts had derstood that the State of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray, and when those resolutions should be presented to the Senate he would speak on the subject as it deserved—not a single one of the remarks, which had been quoted in application to him, was a response to anything he had said upon the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina, and some of his friends here, thought that he had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarks. He had scrupulously avoided saying anything to violate the courtesies of the Senatorial debates, and spoke heither of the Senatorial debates, and spoke heither of the Senatorial ebates, and spoke heither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him, or about him.

Mr. Wans said that it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles ayowed as had been on this occasion. As to the facts in refer-ence to the assault, he knew nothing about them and had nothing to say on that point. He was here in a pretty lean minority, not more than one-fifth of the Senate entertaining opinions similar to his; but when he heard it stated upon this floor that an assassin like cowardly attack had been made upon a man unarmed and having no power to defend h mself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a Senator avow that he approved such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and some im-perfance to all the members of the body, and the minority especially. A brave man could not de-fend himself against such attacks as this, and he might be overpowered by numbers; but over-powered or not, live or die, (said he.) I will vindi-cate the rights of therity of debate and the freedom of discussion, so long as I live. If the principle avowed here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you! A man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the rights of debate upon this floor. If these principles are to be ap-proved by the majority, and become a part and parcel of the law of Congress, let it be under-

Mr. Wilson thought that the explanation of the Senator from Louisiana was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois has also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconsistent with the statement of Mr. Sum ner. He was struck down upon this floor by rutal, murderous and cowardly assault Mr. BUTLER, (in his seat.—You are a liar! Mr. STUART called the Senator to order. He

also urged that there was no question before the Senate, and it was evident that the debate was becoming acrimonious, and he hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. Butler spologized for a word which fell from him in a moment of excitement.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to say that his colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows, which had rendered him uncon scious, he could be perfectly accurate in every minute particular. He did not believe that he had intended to do injustice to anybody. When he should have recovered and be able to take his place in the Senate, he would be ready to meet the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator, in debate upon these matters; and any ssumption of superiority by the Senator from outh Carolina over him or any other Senator representing his views, might pass for what it was

Mr. BUTLER said that in discussing the resolu-Mr. BUTLER said that in discussing the resolu-tions of the Massachusetts Legislature, if he trans-gressed the bounds of propriety, it would be be-cause he was provoked to it. He never had been the aggressor, and he called upon the Senate to

the aggressor, and he called upon the Senate to bear witness to that fact.

Mr. Fosten allieded to the avowal of Mr. Toombs that he approved of Mr. Brooks's conduct and thought it incumbent on him as he was a new member of the Senate and had not participated in its debates to any considerable extent, to say a word as to the reasons for his course. If he should remain silent now it might be misinter Mr. Sumner—I will say it—no person with preted, and some might suppose his silence was the upright form of man can be allowed, with—through fear of the like consequences to himself.

Jan 22—tf

members of the Senate, if any such misappre hension existed. He had thus far participated but slightly in debute, because, being a new member, he thought it would be more becoming for him to listen than speak. But when an inti-mation of this kind was made it might be sup-posed if Senators did not speak, a passion so base and unworthy as fear was the reason of their silence. He now wished to assert his entire approval of freedom of speech here or elsewhere, to be maintained at whatever price, at whatever ost and whatever be the consequences. If the doctrine should ever prevail in this there would be an end to liberty, for he believed as religiously as he believed anything that the liberty of the press, liberty of speech and the liberty of the people would live and die together. Mr. TRUMBULL wished to speak on this topic about five minutes, but the hour had arrived for

the consideration of the special order.

The President's veto on the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Missippi river was discussed, without taking the question, till the

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WAL-BRIDGE, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-ported a bill granting lands in alternate sections o Michigan in aid of railroads—about thirteen thousand acres. He said the main features of the bill were a precise copy of other similar acts.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked him to withdraw his demand for the previous question. He thought opportunity should be afforded the enemies of such bill to be heard.

Mr. WALBRIDGE replied that he had moved the previous question to save useless discussion, the principles being well understood, having been debated for the last ten years.

Mr. Craige thought the bill should at least be printed to afford an opportunity for examination.

The gag should not be applied.

A motion to table the call for the previous question was negatived—yeas 67, nays 80.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Pearce from the select committee to investigate the facts attending the assault on Mr. Sumner, made a report in writing, which was read. The report states that precedents are to be found only in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited, and the committee come to the conclusion, that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction; and the offence can only be punished by the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a member.

This conclusion is in strict conformity with the parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution : and they therefore recommend that the Senate make a complaint to the House; and submit a resolution that the report be accepted, and that a copy thereof, with the affidavits accompanying the same, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to; Mr. Toombi

alone voting "nav." The Senate considered the President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and Mr. Mason made a speech in support of the views of the Executive. Mr. Cass has the floor for to-day on that ques

The Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a number of bills were introduced, and appropriately referred; among them, one by Mr. Caruthers, to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, and a bill, by Mr. Thorington, granting lands to the territories of Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, for the construction of railroads therein Mr. BENNETT, of New York, from the Commit-

lands to Louisiana for railroad purposes. It was passed-yeas 62, nays 58. The bill appropriates about a million of acres

ee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting

for three railroads in Louisiana. Revenue Cutter Officers Ordered. Captain Richard Evans, 1st Lieut. Osmond Peters and 3d Lieut. Wm. E. Hudgins have received preparatory orders to the cutter Duane, to be stationed at Norfolk. First. Lieut. R. K. Hudgins to the new cutter Phillip Allen, to be stationed at Baltimore. First Lieut. John G. Breshwood and 3d Lieut, James F. Milligan to the Henry C. Dodge, to be stationed at New Orleans. First Lieut. Wm. F. Rogers to the Lewis Cass, to be stationed at Galveston, Texas. Second Lieut. John G. Reynolds has been ordered to the cutter Robert McClellan, stationed at Mobile. The cutters Duane, Philip Allen, Henry C. Dodge and Lewis Cass are all being fitted out at Messrs. Page & Allen's ship yard at Gosport, and will be ready for sea in about ten days.—Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

UNION TICKET-Third Ward.

For Mayor .- WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. For Alderman .- John H. Goddard For Common Council .- Lambert Tree, Martin

B. Bogan, William P. Howell, Jr. For Assessor-Thomas H. Langley

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Monday, June 2, 1856. Fare for the Round Trip ONLY SIXTEEN DOLLARS! Round Trip Tickets will be issued by the Beltigates and others, who may desire to at-

IN CINCINNATI.

tend the Convention at Cincinnati, at ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES OF PARE! Tickets good to Return until 14th June, and nust be procured before starting, or the usual Fare will be Collected in both Directions.

WM. S. WOODSIDE, Master Transportation WASHINGTON, May 26, 1856.

May 29-1w "THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE," At Capon Springs, Va., WILL be opened for the reception of visitors on Monday, the 16th day of June. Terms for Board.

The undersigned has spared no expense in ob-aining the services of gentlemen to assist in the management of this place for the approaching Visitors will be supplied with Saratoga, The undersigned has spared no expense in ob season. Visitors will be supplied with Sarato Bedford, Chalybeate, and Alum Water from spring in the neighborhood, said to be equal the Rockbridge Alum Springs. T. L. BLAKEMORE, Proprieto

May 27-1m YGEIA HOTEL, Old Point Comfort. This most delightful Summer Resort, the attraction excelled by none in the country, convenient to the salt bath and all the luxuries of

convenient to the salt bath and all the luxuries of the salt water region, in broad view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and with an extensive military post beside it, has passed to the propriatorship of the undersigned, and will be opened for the public reception on the 10th of June, after which date it will not be again closed. To no locality in all the land can the votary of pleasure or the seeker for health resort with better assurance of gratification. Disease at Old Point Comtort any season is almost unknown; for health, indeed, it rivals the most seeluded retreat

of the mountain interior.

For the chief management the proprietor has engaged a gentleman who possesses the best aptitude for the management of a first-class watering place, while his own supervision will guard the comfort of guests and the reputation of the articles.

of the establishment. may 20—3taw3m JOS. SEGAR.

GAUTIER'S. Just received a large assortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Stras

tugal to visit Madrid.